his duty, they are the cord which binds all the States into one indissoluble union. (Applause.) SEEMS TO BE PROFOUNDLY IGNORANT.

Mr. Bryan would seem to be profoundly ignorant of the fundamental principles upon which our Government is established. He appears to be wholly unconscious of the fact that there is such a thing as the peace of the State and the peace of thing as the peace of the State and the peace of the Nation; and that it is the duty of the Governor to preserve the peace of the State, and the fduty of the President to preserve the peace of the Nation. We have a dual Government; two sovereignties acting within the same State, but upon separate and different lines; and within the limits of its enumerated powers, the Government of the United States is supreme and has jurisdiction over every foot of soil within the bounds of all the States.

It is impossible to example the wreek and

every foot of soil within the bounds of all the States.

It is impossible to exaggerate the wreck and ruin that a faithless Executive may bring upon the Nation. Failure to exercise powers conferred upon the Executive by the Constitution and laws is as fatal to National existence as usurpation. To destroy the Nation it is only necessary, when the Federal laws are assailed and the Constitutional functions of the Government are arrested, that the President should fail to act, and this Mr. Bryan has pledged himself to do.

Fellow-citizens, a graver crisis never confronted the country than the crisis which confronts it now. The American people have always successfully met every peril which has assailed the honor or the integrity of the Nation, and they will meet the crisis of 1861. Now, as then, the grand old party to which we belong is in the forefront of the fight, but now, as then, it is aided by the loyal and patriotic Democrats, who perfer their country to party regularity. In 1881 we met the crisis successfully with the sword; in 1896, under the leadership of McKinley and Hobart, we will meet it successfully with the ballot. (Great applause.)

CHEERS FOR MR. BLACK.

General Tracy ended his speech by introducing Mr. Black as the next speaker. The candidate's rising was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of cheering. In all parts of the hall people rose to their feet, waving handkerchiefs and hats. Mr. Black repeatedly bowed his acknowledgements. When at length he was allowed to proceed, he began his address in a rather low voice, but, quickly warming to his subject, he spoke with a telling freedom that often elicited vociferous applause. His address

often elicited vociferous applause. His address was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The presence of this large and distinguished audience indicates the interest felt by the citizens of New-York in the vital questions of to-day. And the interest manifested here is representative of that now finding expression in hundreds of meetings similar to this in all the States of the Union. For there are now among us evidences of preparation, such signs of acknowledged responsibility, that every observant person must discern that issues of unusual import are now on trial and about to be decided. And now, as in former times, the pulse of the entire country may be felt here, for upon all questions, whether of commerce or business, manufactures or finances, or the highest questions of statesmanship and patriotic duty, no other city is so largely representative of the sense and intelligence of all our people as the city of New-York. Never in our hisporphe as the city of New-York. Never in our hisporphe as the city of New-York. Never in our hisporphe as the city of New-York Never in our hisporphe as the city of New-York never near proving that the strong motives that actuate men proving that the strong motives that actuate men assault upon the honor of their country will, as no other motive could, stir the blood of honest men, disrupt the ties of old associations, tear down the imaginary barriers of party lines and carry through the ultimate triumph the credit of the Republic.

Great causes have made great heroes more than once, and the cause of National progress and integrity is now proving, as it never has but once he-fore, the bravery and independence of many of our people. Ability and character are not determined by success alone; the minner of enduring defent is quite as good a test, and those who have endured defeat at the hands of their own party and have yet continued steadfast to their principles and have allied themselves with those of disagreeing political political party. It has already shaken the f

CLEAR-CUT ISSUES.

There is less chance to be mistaken this year The subjects under discussion are practical rather than political. fewer excuses for failure to understand. There is less of tradition, that old fetich from which even

fewer excuses for failure to understand. There is less of tradition, that old fetich from which even the most enlightened people break slowly away. There was never a freer field for the exercise of common-sense, unobstructed by the impressions which the associations of many previous years may have created.

If our fellow-citizens will take counsel of their common-sense, which is their surest guide, it will lead them safely out of their present doubt. It will show them that this silver-coinage wave, which arose so strongly in the West and started so bravely toward the East, bore no laboring man upon its crest. If that wave had been strong enough to last and move on, the lot of the laboring man would have been not of it, but under it. When men are frightened they have no time to reason, and when excited by a desire for gain they are quite as much at sea. To get more than we have and to get it at sea. To get more than we have and to get it at sea. To get more than we have and to get it at sea. To get more than we have and to get it at sea. To get more than we have and to get it at sea. To get more than we have and to get it at sea. To get more than we have and now with its sway. We are under great National excitement, and mistakes are likely to be made, and now more than ever is deliberation necessary.

No man has a right to incur a danger simply because he is bimself willing to take the risk, for the penalty which he may escape may descend upon his children. He has no right to embark in an enterprise or movement unless he contemplates both the beginning and the end. He knows that not all promises are kept, and not all stories are true, and he knows that every horizon is further away than it looks, and he is bound as an honest citizen and the honest head of a family to remember these things and to consider what is to be the benefit to him and to his household of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which has now become the great cry of the Western end of the Democratic party. If he is a farmer it will be a ha

THE CASE OF THE INDIVIDUAL

You can understand the shape of the earth better by looking at a small globe, which represents it, than looking at a green field, which is only a part of it. You can understand this silver question better by bringing it down to your own neighborhood than by looking at that particular green field which is located in the State of Colorado. When the question is so reduced and applied, I believe there is not a farmer in America who will believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If he owned one farm, fertile in the growths resulting from his toil, and his neighbor owned the one adjoining, rich in mineral resources, resulting not from toil, but from discovery, he would never for one moment contemplate the proposition that the mineral lying in the bowels of his neighbor's farm should be coined without limit—without reason—into money which should measure the value of all the products of his labor, and even his farm itself, and that this coinage should be done at the joint expense of both, and his neighbor should keep it all. If this is not fair to a single farmer, how can it be fair when the number is increased to thousands? If it is not fair to a single farmer, how can it be fair to the United States? And yet this is the meaning of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

You have no buillon to be coined into money. Neither have I. New York and Pennsylvania and You can understand this silver question better

yet this is the meaning of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

You have no buillon to be coined into money. Neither have I. New York and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have none, nor any State except a few in the West; and yet this coinage is to be done by the Government, and a few States of the Union where it is found, small in population, small in all resources except mineral, may have coined, at your expense and mine, all the silver buillion which they can dig, into money at twice its value, and keep the whole of it. Now, where in that business arrangement is your profit and mine? There is no suggestion that the farmer can have any part of the reault unless he pays for it in the products of his farm. The bushels will contain just as many quarts, the pounds just as many ounces, and from sunrise to sundown will be just as long, and there is no way in the world open to him by which he can then secure a dollar worth is cents for less corn or less labor than he can now secure a dollar worth a hundred cents. (Applause)

LABOR'S TOKEN MUST BE UNVARYING

If the farmer is being defrauded how can the inborer hope to profit? Labor is nearer a universal value than any other thing we have to sall, but to make it available to the laborer him self there must be some standard by which to measure it. It cannot be retained. No man's labor measure it. It cannot be retained. No man's labor of yesterday or last year can be preserved except by some representative or token of it, and money is the almost universally adopted agent for that purpose. Nothing in the world should be so anxious as labor that the token which represents it should be unvarying and reliable. All other properties are tangible and nearer self-representative. Lands, railroads, houses and merchandise will serve precisely the same purpose, whether their so-called values are high or low. Their usefulness does not depend upon an artificial standard. They represent themselves, but labor is utterly dependent.

does not themselves, but have is represent themselves, but have is ent.

Who can preserve until to-morrow the labor of to-day? It cannot be done, and the only means of preserving its benefits is to receive and preserve some token which shall stand in its stead and

Hood's

headache, sour stomach, indi-gestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT

Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

which may be used as future needs may require. The poor man on Saturday night distributes in various ways the token of his labor of the preceding week. To every man who supplies his immediate wants he gives a part. The thrifty laborer may not spend until to-day the labor of some day last year. He has hoarded it away in the dollar that represents it, and to him more than to any other person is it important that that dollar should be worth as nearly as possible, when he spends it, as much as it was when he carned it. No value can remain absolutely stable. Commerce, business, production, supply and demand and all the conditions of existence prevent that, but the money that is least changeable is the best.

NO REDRESS IN A DEPRECIATED DOLLAR.

NO REDRESS IN A DEPRECIATED DOLLAR. These values or accumulations may be destroyed or lost or reduced in various ways, by theft or accident or by failure of a bank. But I never heard until this year a proposal to vote them away (Laughter.) If a man is robbed it is a crime an

until this year a proposal to vote them away. (Laughter.) If a man is robbed it is a crime and he may have redress. If a bank falls and pays him only is cents on a dollar it is a misfortune, and he is not yet without hope of recovery. But if he votes away 47 cents of every dollar it is his own fault, and he has nothing to condemn but his own folly, which will remain with him much longer than his money. He should strive to establish a value that will be stable, for falling value will not only cut down the power of his labor to day and to-morrow, but it will cut down the day's work of last year and the year before, which he has laid away in the savings bank to provide against the needs which will surround him when old age and infirmity have pressed him down. For the loss of his savings there is no adequate compensation, for experience has invariably shown that hardships come quickest to labor and remain longest with it. Other commodities may suffer, but not so much. Other commodities may suffer, but not so much. If by his vote he not only relinquishes a part of his own pay, but compels his neighbor, equally poor, to relinquish a part of his. (Applause.)

We must not deceive ourselves by saying that we in the United States can regulate the value of standards of value by ourselves, and ean, unaided, force silver to a par with gold and maintain it there. We are a strong and resourceful people, but let us not overestimate our strength. We are a part of human society, and we must depend upon others, as they must depend upon us. Society is constructed as a whole, and not in parts or sections. We cannot free ourselves from all the nations of the earth and go our way alone without brenking all the chains which nature has imposed, and this we have not the power to do. The laws of human society, which are the laws of nature, cannot be broken, and he who seeks to break or overtide them will some day see the folly of his undertaking.

A LAW HIGHER THAN THAT OF VOTES.

A LAW HIGHER THAN THAT OF VOTES. This is a magnificent country of ours, unequalled in prosperity, unlimited in opportunity. Our past is filled with achievements to which there is no parallel in the world, and our future is full of hope. It is the duty of every citizen to preserve the conditions which have wrought such wonderful results. He is bound by a law higher than that of votes or majorities to exercise the best wisdom he can command, for his obligation is not alone to himself, but to society, to his family, and, above all, to his country. No restlessness or discontent should ever lead him to throw off or disregard those burdens which the rights of citizenship have imposed. He who has enjoyed the benefits should take the hardships as well, for no long voyage can be sailed without sometimes encountering storms. We have had hard times, I know, but those hard times cannot be cured by moving, unless we move in the right direction.

After the long periods of prosperity which we have enjoyed, it is not courageous now, in these times of reversal and misfortune, to contemplate destroying the prospects of our children in the hope of a temporary relief to ourselves. It is no braver than the act of a man who, when his family is in distress, contemplates his own relief through suicide. Now is the time to correct the evils from which we have suffered. The business of the last few years has been stagmant because the country, though great and strong, has been handcuffed to a fatal policy. The time has now come to restore its freedom, and to place ourselves again in the enjoyment of those conforts which our unrestricted industry is sure to provide.

Our business has been as completely beyond our reach as though it were stowed away in a vault set on a time lock which took four years to run down. It was our fault that it was locked up four years ago. If it is locked up again now it will be worse than a fault. We cannot claim that we have not had experience enough to make us anxious to open the safe. We need no remedy, except such as our own patience and care can provide. We are well. We have no organic trouble, but we are slightly run down, and let us not make the mistake of taking any free-silver pate parallel in the world, and our future is full of hope. It is the duty of every citizen to preserve the con-

What we need is not medicine, but exercise. If we had more to do we should have less time to consider how poorly off we are. The free-silver medicine which is now offered will afford you no relief. Mexico has taken it for years, and of her cendition you have often heard. China and Indis, if they could throw off the effects of it, would subject themselves without complaint to the gold cure. Strong as we are, we cannot stand the medicine which has been given to them. But if we could, what should we gain? Does a strong man take poison because he believes his power is so great that it will not quite kill him? (Applause)

NOT A TIME FOR HASTY ACTION.

An act done in haste is likely to be an act without wisdom. The subject of our currency is too momentous and far-reaching to be mastered or changed in an hour under the guidance of those who do not themselves understand it. The plans of finance are the foundations of government, and unless securely laid the structure may fall. A knowledge of finance lies deeper than speech, and

unless securely laid the structure may fall. A knowledge of finance lies deeper than speech, and the careful results of the strong and conscientious minds that have studied it carnest should not be ruthlessly torn down by the impromptu statesmanship of a day. Profound subjects are mastered only by profound study, and to those who have not the time or capacity to understand the intricate problem of finance, the present system should at least be commended to respect by the great names that have conceived and approved it.

But this free-silver proposition, huriful as it is, does not, in my judgment, express the worst meaning of the Chicago platform. There is behind that platform a direct tendency against every purpose of a republican government. The success of that platform means encouragement to those abhorrent forces which arouse the indignation and hostility of every man who loves his country. Populism is a disease, and may be outgrown. Repudiation is an offence against honor and good morals, but anarchy is a crime which threatens the life of the State and the safety of its people. It is to American citizenship what the nightmare is to healthful slumber. (Applause.) And I hope and sincerely trust that the American people will awaken to a full realization of the malign purposes which this disordered platform has thrust in their faces. Let us understand our danger, and let all good citizens untit to avert it, for a grave responsibility rests upon him, whatever his political convictions may heretofore have been, who takes this year the mistaken step which subsequent years will be sure to point out and slow to rectify.

If we stood alone we could more safely act alone. Standing with others, we must act with others, for all nations are joined together by commerce by education, by competition, by all those influences which modern civilization has aroused. These conditions we esanted together by commerce by education, by competition, by all those influences which modern civilization has aroused. These conditions we es

PRAISE FOR MR. WOODRUFF

In presenting Mr. Woodruff to the meeting General Tracy alluded to the energetic efforts which the candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship had put forward for good roads for the blevelists of this part of the State. Mr. Woodruff had good reason to be gratified with his reception. Interspersed in the applause were heard many complimentary allusions from various parts of the hall

He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The committee in charge of the arrangements of this spiendid meeting have been as considerate of the executive duties which the administration of the Department of Parks of Brooklyn imposes upon me at the present time as were the wheelmen of New-York and Brooklyn isses Saturday night, on the occasion of the beautiful bicycle lantern parade, when a programme was provided which did not include my making a speech. I was invited to be present to-night for the simple purpose of being presented to one of New-York's greatest audiences, and I am not so inconsiderate of your full enjoyment of the evening as to trespass for more than two or three minutes upon the time of the able and fearless Senator from Massachusetts, whose efforts for the cause of honest money were so potential at St. Louis, in conjunction with the carnest and assiduous labors of the leaders and delegates from the Empire State. (Applause.)

of the leaders and delegates from the Empire State.
(Applause.)
What a picture is presented for the contemplation of American citizens by the present plitful condition of the Democratic party! Its National ticket, with one head and two tails, is amalgamated with a ticket in this State which has no head at all! We have the picture of a man-eating and issue-eating crocedile, with jaws extended, ready to swallow anything in sight, even all the silver bullion of the world! (Laughter.) Bryan's main contention is that our present dollar is too good, and too rich for our financial blood, and therefore should be diluted and adulterated! Do you think so? (Cries of "No") From the point of view of my daily rounds of life only one cloud appears on the clear and brilliant horizon of this momentous campaign. I am in some fear of the effect of overconfidence. It has lost decisive battles, cost many kings their thrones, and

played havoc in numberless political campaigns. Let me urge upon you the necessity of untiring labors, and suggest to the patrione citizens of our Empire State that they exercise upon their acquaintances and friends who live in the doubtful States beyond the Mississippi all the influence that they can bring to bear through business and social tonships. (Appliause.)

Notwithstanding this note of warning, Miss Brooklyn sends greeting to Father Knickerbocker, who has so gallastily weoed and won her. Her loyal and loving sublects feel assured that five weeks from to-morrow she will disdainfully spurn repudiation, and, with grace and dignity, wave aloft in triumph the banner of common honesiy and National honor. (Applause.) After many years of patient waiting for the nupitals Father Knickerbocker will then court her all the more lustily, and more out the sality of the more lustily, and more out there all the more lustily, and more out the superiority we have every reason to hope, however, that both will be radiant with smiles on the wort, that both will be radiant with smiles on the springilme of '97 by the next Legislature, and the springilme of '97 by the next Legislature, and the springilme of the first-born of the wedlock will bear no birthmarks of their signed by the next Governor of the State, the first-born of the wedlock will bear no birthmarks of tiger spots, and, unlike the cub of the union of the tiger of New-York and the tigers of New-York and the New-York will not, on January I, 1888, seat in the great executive chair of the second city in the world any man who, in 1986, did not bend his best endeavor to the maintenance of his country's honor? (Applause.)

SENATOR LODGE CALLED.

"I now introduce one who is young in years, but old in experience, and an honored son of a noble State," were the prefacing words of General Tracy in calling upon Senator Lodge, the next speaker. In a speech of force and logical reasoning Mr. Lodge undermined many of the specious arguments of Mr. Bryan and his party, and the frequent cheers showed conclusively that the speaker was in perfect sympathy with his hear-

ers. Among other things he said: ers. Among other things he said:

No American should be elected to any office who speaks of any part of the United States as the "enemy's country." There is no State where State pride and loyalty are stronger than in Massachusetts, but we believe that Massachusetts is no more our country than are California or Florida or Maine. To speak of any portion of the Republic as the "enemy's country" is to marifest that evil spirit of sectionalism which was buried by four years of sectionalism which was buried by four years of civil war. The revival of that spirit is abhorrent, and the use of the phrase "enemy's country," odious everywhere, seems more odious, more monstrous even, when applied to the city of New-York than anywhere else. (Applause.)

EASTERN AND WESTERN INTERESTS ONE. This is the great commercial metropolis of the ered, here are distributed the products of the coun ery. If drouth or blight or cyclone fail upon the wheatfields of the West, New-York feels first and ery. If drouth or blight or cyclone fail upon the wheatfields of the West, New-York feels first and most keenly the misfortune which is threatened, for such disasters mean not only a decline in the value of property, but also direct loss to the people of New-York who ship the wheat, and to the wage-earners of New-York who manufacture the articles for which good crops create a market that bad craps take away. (Applause,) Let insect or disease ravage the cotton field, and it is here the loss is felt first and most keenly. An accident on a railroad, a fire in a mine, a wreck on our lake or ocean coasts, and you may be sure that, whoever else suffers, some one in this great city has been touched, and the welfare of New-York affected to that degree, be it much or little. Is it to be supposed for one ment that New-York desires the ruin of the Western farmers? It would be just as reasonable to say that New-York would like to see the Hudson River dry up and her great harbor become a barren stretch of sand. The prosperity of the Western farmer is the prosperity of New-York and of all the East. Therefore it is that we turn to him and sat, for our sake and for your own most of all, do not be led away by the specious appeals of professional friends to juggle with the currency of the country and bring ruin to business. (Applause.)

HIGH PRICES MEAN LOW WAGES. They tell you that the price of wheat will rise if you go to the silver standard, but do not forget that everything you will buy will rise also, and remember, too, what is far more important than that, that

if you raise the price of your wheat by artificial means you reduce the purchasing power of our wages and our salaries. The artificial advance

if you raise the price of your wheat by artificial means you reduce the purchasing power of our wages and our salaries. The artificial advance in the price of your wheat will be a curse instead of a blessing, if by so doing you ruin the market we create for you. Our prosperity, we gladly admit, rests in very large measure on that of the farmers of the West, but their prosperity depends also on in the proposed to improve our condition not by increasing in our distress. (At plause.) It is proposed to improve our condition not by increasing the demand, but by playing tricks with the currency. The only value of money is its purchasing power. (Applause.) If a man has the purchasing power of his wages reduced, his wages are reduced, and in an institution in an institution of common the price of common that is a shadle of the price of common that has hence the price of common that has hence an ineither meet nor conference. You can mark up the price of common that has hence the price of common that has hence the price of common that has been care.

The fact is that the economic argument against free sliver or any form of cheap money is irresistible in the case of the wage-carner, and for that reason the alvocates of free sliver have abandoned reason and argument and substituted therefor appeals to passion and to prejudice. One of these appeals to passion and to prejudice. One of these appeals to passion and to prejudice. One of these appeals to passion and to prejudice. One of these appeals to passion and to prejudice. One of these appeals to passion and to prejudice. One of these appeals to passion and to prejudice out industrial contribution of Eugland. I do not think that I shall be suspected of advocating any posicy which would lead the United States to dependence on any foreign country, but this cry for independence of England in the england. I do not think that I shall be suspected of advocating any posicy which would lead the United States to rank the proposed of the country. This is the dependent nation in mone

HONOR PRE-EMINENT.

I have spoken thus far on what may be called the selfish aspects of this question, but there is another side, more important than any selfish or economic interest. In this campaign there is involved a great moral question. We have borrowed money as a nation. Within the last three years we have borrowed more than \$30,000,000, and we compelled the lenders to give us gold. It is now proposed by the sliver party to pay that debt in sliver. There is no question of political economy silver. There is no question of political economy in that. This is simple dishonesty; it is repudiation. That would be an indelible stain upon the National honor. The United States has never swerved from the path of honor in dealing with the public debt. Four and weak, we paid all the debts of the Revolution, dollar for dollar. Rich and strong we have paid the debts of the Rebellion in the same way. Our honor has been without stain; our credit has risen to be the highest in the world. We must not, and we will not, falter now. (Loud applause.)

we must not and we will not, falter now. (Loud applause.)

But there are other things yet quite as important as a sound currency, quite as sacred as the National honor, which are assailed by the Chicago platform, and which would be threatened by the success of the Populist candidate. What quality has been shown by the Populist combination to indicate that they are fit to conduct the affairs of this great Government? We have a number of important questions open in our foreign relations, by more immediate issues, but they are permanent questions, and they must be dealt with. We shall be called on in a short time to determine what we shall do in regard to the Nicaragua Canal, we must settle the controversy of the Hawaiian Islands, we must stop Canadian encroachment on our Alaskan boundary, we must see to it that the Monroe Deterine is guarded and windicated everywhere. The Cuban question is culminating, and the day is not far distant when we must take decisive action to put an end to that hideous and desolating war. These are delicate, difficult and important questions, requiring the highest and the wisest statesmanship. Imagine trusting them for a solution to the crew who wrote that platform and held that Convention at Chicago. (Applause.)

MAINTAIN AMERICAN TRADITIONS And this is not all. That same platform struck it the very foundations of American Government and the bulwarks of American liberty. They as-sailed the Supreme Court, they proposed to tear down that great tribunal which for 100 years has been the admiration of the world, and pack it and

been the admiration of the world, and pack it and the other courts of the United States so as to carry out the fleeting whim of party passion. They propose to take from the President the power to enforce the laws. That was the power which Washington used when the Government was founded, and when he crushed the whiskey rebellion. That was the power that Lincoln used when he saved the Union. And that is the power that these men propose to destroy.

This is not the liberty for which our fathers fought, nor that which the sons maintained. American liberty is not a red-capped, with license and right on a smoking barricade, with license and riot in her train, but a noble figure, pure and stately, like a goddess of the ancient world, with law and order guarding her on either hand. (Applause.) This is the liberty that we have always had, and that we mean to keep. It is our duty to place in the White House a man who will see to it that not only the Treasury has revenue and that no creditor is turned from it, cheated or betrayed, but who will also maintain the great traditions of American Government which have come

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down through Washington and Lincoln, who will protect the courts and enforce the laws, and whose patriotism has stood the test of both war and peace. Such a man is William McKinley. (Loud applause.)

THE LAST SPEAKER.

There were repeated calls for "Lauterbach" when General Tracy stepped forward again. The General introduced him as "the brilliant and able Republican leader of the city of New-York. Mr. Lauterbach began with a tribute to the ability of the speakers who had preceded him, and then launched into campaign issues. He sald in part:

said in part:

Is there any need to point out to this audience the abominable heresies of the Chicago platform, and the excellences of the glorious platform adopted at St. Louis, which Senator Foraker, of Ohio, and the Senator from Massachusetts aid so much to form? Is it necessary to defend that platform, advocating protection to our industries, the necessity for reciprocity, the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine (applause), and the great occasion afforded for the adoption and development of that plank which provides for differential protection of the American marine, and which is calculated to put the American flag above the Union Jack? Is it necessary to ignore the teachings of that platform in regard to immigration, that the Anarchist and Socialist shail no longer be invited to our shores, in order to perpetrate the ideas of such a man as Bryan, who draws his constituency from that very element alone? There would be no need to address an American audience on the subject had they not been made the victims of singular deception (Applause) Jones and Stewari, with whom the permicious idea of free silver started in 1898, were for the gold standard in 1872. They were interested in gold mining then, and that was the successful industry. But three years afterward the output of gold became small, and that was the successful in these tean now want to folst free silver on the country. The country redeemed itself by the act of 1878 from the condition of Honduras and Guatemala and the rest.

In 1878 these free-silver men compelled us to adopt the Biand-Allison act, which was followed

mala and the rest.

In 1878 these free-silver men compelled us to adopt the Bland-Allison set, which was followed by the Sherman act in 1800. It was repealed in 1803 with almost unanimous consent. No one supposed that the proposition would be actually made now that the Jovernment sheald engage to purchase all the silver bullion in the world. The silver kings are very silent on the subject of free trade. The reason is that they mean to put a protective duty on silver, if they are to come into power, and so increase their returns by millions. What we did four years ago was madness. What we did four years ago was madness. What we are risked to do now would be a crime. Let us bend our energies to obtain a verdict this November in favor of honesty and Americans. In such work you may rely at all times upon the New-York County Committee, (Prolonged applause.)

After Mr. Lauterbach's speech the crowd left the hall. mala and the rest.
In 1878 these free-silver men compelled us to

MR. BLACK AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL. Frank S. Black, candidate for Governor, came down from Trey yesterday afternoon and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Black occupied a handsome suite of rooms on the parlor floor and received a number of friends. He looked happy and hearty. So many cards were sent up to his room that he had little time to rest before of the evening. Some of his friends called to his attention a number of campaign stories which are in circulation, evidently started by the opposi-tion, and asked him if he did not wish to refute some of them. He laughed and replied; "No; there is nothing to say. Let them talk and we will win. Mr. Black is more than satisfied with the way

Mr. Black is more than satisfied with the way things are going up the State in general. He has made no comment upon the Democratic situation, but those who were with him yesterday said that the Democratic muddle was about as bad as it was possible for anything to be and would surely increase the size of his majority.

One of the stories that the Popocrats have placed in circulation is that Mr. Black is an atheist. That is simply, so his friends say, a revival of an old is simply, so his friends say, a revival of an old canard which was started two years ago. It was just previous to the election that a clerayman in Mr. Black's district made this accusation. Mr. Black's thought it best to answer it, and his reply then settled the question once and for all, and how any one can revive the canard Mr. Black's friends cannot understand.

LLEWELLYN POWERS AT HEADQUARTERS.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MAINE SAYS BRYAN' TRIP THROUGH NEW-ENGLAND HAD NO EFFECT AT ALL.

Chatrman Hanna received many callers at the Republican National Headquarters in this city yesterday, and among them was Governor-elect Liewellyn Powers of Maine, who arrived in the city in the morning and said he would have to return to his home in the evening. He consented to make some speeches in Michigan in October.

To reporters he said: "Maine has given expression to her sentiments and she will emphasize that expression in November. While we do not expect to bring out as large a vote as we did in the State election, we will give proportionately the same large majority for McKinley. The situation in the New-England States is similar to and like that in New-York State, which I expect will give McKinley a quarter of a million plurality. It is only question of the size of the plurality." What do you think has been the effect of Mr.

Bryan's tour through New-England?" he was

"It has had no effect at all," he replied, "The crowds that gathered to see him were attracted chiefly by curiosity, and I do not think he won a single convert. People flocked to see him and stayed to hear him, but that was the end of it. "The party harness sets very loosely this fall," said Patrick O'Farrell, of Washington, D. C. "I said Patrick O'Farrell, of Washington, D. C. "I have made twenty nine speeches in West Virginia and have had the unusual experience of receiving as much encouragement from Democrats as from Republicans. In previous campaigns, whenever I have mentioned the name of the Democratic candidate for President in my speeches, I have invariably beca interrupted by Democratic applause. There is a marked change in that respect this year. I can name Bryan twenty times in an evening and hear no applause. The fact is that there is only a surface feeling for Bryan anywhere, and it doesn't wear well."

surface feeling for Bryan anywhere, and it doesn't wear well."

The attention of General Osborne, the secretary of the Republican National Committee, was called yesterday to a letter which was alleged to have been sent by the McKinley and Hobart Business Men's National Campaign Committee to the members of the Roman Catholic clergy, calling upon them to notice the meral issues involved in the campaign. General Osborne said he knew nothing about the letter, as it never had been authorized by the Republican National Committee. A copy of the letter had been given out for publication at Tammany Hall.

AT THE DRYGOODS CLUB. Job E. Hedges, private secretary to Mayor Strong, was the first speaker yesterday at the noon meeting

the Wholesale Drygoods Republican Club, at No. 350 Broadway, Charles H. Litchman, president of the Home Market Alliance of Massachusetts, also spoke. Mr. Litchman caused a little stir in the audi-ence by asking if any of them would invest any money in business until after the Presidential election. One man asked the speaker if he was afraid tion. One man asked the speaker if he was afraid of the common sense of the American people. The speaker answered that he was not afraid of that sense, and predicted that as soon as the wires flashed the news of Major McKinley's election the millions of dollars now lying idle in New-York would be invested in business which would return an honest dollar for a real dollar invested.

The speakers at to-day's meeting will be J. Proctor Clarke and J. Franklin Fort, of New-Jersey.

Continued from First Page.

conferring the Presidential succession on you." In his speech Bishop Arnett said to Major McKinley: Eight millions of colored people look upon you as the star of hope for their race and for the coun-

GOODWILL FOR THE RACE.

Major McKinley, in response to the spokesman' words of greeting, said:

Bishop Lee, Bishop Arnett, and my Fellow-Citizens: This is to me a most interesting and inspiring call. I appreciate the kind words, the earnest words, the eloquent words spoken by Bishop Arnett. They move my soul. They inspire me with confidence. I wish his voice and his patriotic sentiments, so well expressed, might have been heard by thousands rather than by the few hundred gathered about me to-day. (Ap-I am glad to meet the ministers of the African

Methodist Episcopal Church. That you should have set aside the business of your annual Conference long enough to pay me a visit is an honor which I greatly appreciate and shall always remember. It is a matchless civilization in which member. It is a matchiess civilization that recognizes the common and universal brotherhood of man. (Great applause.) It is a glorious Constitution, the American Constitution, under which we live, that secures to every citizen beneath our flag absolute freedom of religious doctrine and privilege and belief; a Constitution that recognizes neither creed, nor color, nor race, nor nationality, nor caste, nor classes (great applause), but protects and defends all alike and accords to each civil and religious liberty. The history of your race is one of wonderful progress, under the most trying and difficult circumstances. You have demonstrated your patience and patriotism, courage and intelligence, your willingness to sacrifice for your country and sustain its honor at all times and under all circumstances. (Applause.) You have made marked and commendable strides in the field of education and learning. Your educational institutions, public and private, are scattered all over the country and within their walls you are giving generous and liberal clucation to the men of your race, fitting them for good citizenship. (Applause.)

MORALS NEEDED MORE THAN LEARNING. we live; a civilization that recognizes the com-

MORALS NEEDED MORE THAN LEARNING Not only have you been looking carefully after the intellectual, but you have not neglected the moral condition of your race. You have recognized, and properly so, that good character is quite as essential as good education (applause); that good morals are more indisplause); that good morals are more more pensable than learning. (Renewed applause.) Both should go together. In twenty years the membership of your church alone has increased from 172,000 to about 600,000, and your preachers from 1,334 to 4,252. I am glad to note the advancement of any organization which has for its object the elevation of mankind and the improvement and betterment of our citizenship.

You and the race to which you belong have my You and the race to which you belong have my hearty congratulations upon the progress you have already made, and my prayer for still greater progress in the future. (Great applause.) I bid you improve the glerious opportunities with which you are blessed. (Applause.) I recall, as I stand in your presence to-day, with peculiar pleasure, that during the great International Exposition at Chicago, at the World's Parliament of Religions, when men of all countries and races and religions bad assembled under one roof, your Bishop Arnett was chosen to represent your race. (Great applause.) It was a high and deserved distinction. With what modesty and ability he bore the honor, with what credit to your race and to our country he discharged the duty, every Ohioan knows and every Ohioan feels an increasing pride in him and the race he represents. May God bless and keep you all! (Great applause.) race he represents. May you all! (Great applause.) Five delegations are expected here to-morrov

H. D. Burrill, of Syracuse, N. Y., is arranging or a large excursion from Central New-York on Detober 6. The excursion will be under the auspices of "The Evening Journal," of Syracuse. It is expected that 600 persons will join the party. Mr. Burrill had a talk with Major McKinley this noon, and told him the Republican Excort of Syracuse, the Fulton Continentals, a hundred wheelmen and the Syracuse Woman's League would be among the Syracuse visitors. Most of the prominent Republicans of Central New-York will come on "The Journal's" excursion. Among those expected are ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, Congressman T. L. Pool, Carroll E. Smith, State Senator Horace White

THE TRAVERERS MEETING.

There was the usual large attendance at yester day's noon meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League at the Broadway headquar-ters. State Senator Coggeshall presided and spoke. Professor Williams, of Brown University, was the speaker of the day. Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg will speak to-day. The following letter has been received from Major

McKinley:

Canton, Ohio, Sept 25, 1895.

Colonel John H. Black, President of the Commercial Travellers' Clubs of the United States.

My Dear Sir: I wish to thank you and your association for the information by telegraph of your interesting meetings. I appreciate the manifestation of partiality shown by the commercial travellers throughout the country. I wish also to thank you for the kindly expression of interest and for your account of the great meeting held in your city. The great pressure on my time prevents me from reading the newspapers as I would like, but it is impossible to overlook the notices of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League, as they occupy the best space of not only your journals, but those of the other large cities. Permit me to say again that I hope you will convey my heartfeit thanks to your associates. I am yours truly.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

GIVING WAY TO A GOLD DEMOCRAT.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 28 (Special).-Congress man T. H. Aldrich, who has been renominated by the Republicans of the 1Xth (Birmingham) District. has written to the district chairman declining the nomination. This action is taken in the interest of the Sound Money Democratic candidate to be nomi-nated to-morrow. Republican leaders do not favor putting up another man to take Aldrich's place, but putting up another man to take Adarta's place, but it is said that Dr. R. A. Moseley, formerly State chairman, may make the race. The silver men are much worked up over the affair. The IXth is the strongest sound-money district in the State, and they realize that the Republicans and Gold Democrats united can carry it. L. J. Lawson, of Greensboro, Treasurer of Hale County, will probably be the Gold Democratic nominee.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN OREGON.

Washington, Sept. 28 (Special) -F. Wolff, a promiton. "I am very sanguine," said Mr. Wolff, "that Oregon will give its electoral vote to McKinley. Our people do not take nearly as much stock in free silver as Eastern people think we do. My information is that California and Washington will also be in the Republican column. As between protection



who are sensitive about their ages. A man doesn't like to be told that he is getting old. A man doesn't like to get old at all. But worse than getting old, is the appearance of age. Health keeps a man young. old, is the appearance of age. Health keeps a man young. It doesn't make any difference if he has lived eighty years. If they have been healthy years, he will be hale and hearty and won't look within twenty years as old as he is. Good digestion and rich, red blood make people look youthful. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes rich, red blood. It makes health in the right way. It works according to the right theory, and in 20 years of practice, it has proved that the theory is absolutely correct. It begins at the beginning—begins by putting the stomach, liver and

right theory, and in ao years of practice, it has proved that the theory is absolutely correct. It begins at the beginning—begins by putting the stomach, liver and bowels into perfect order, but it begins its good work on the blood before it finishes with the digestive system. It searches out disease germs wherever they may be and forces them out of the body. It promotes the copious secretion of the digestive fluids, and assists in throwing off refuse matter. It makes the appetite good and the digestion strong. It isn't a violent medicine. It isn't strong medicine. It does nothing but good to every portion of the body. It doesn't do harm in one place while it is helping another place. It is meant to help the whole body and it does help it. Whenever a man feels himself failing in health, when he feels that he is getting old too fast, that his vitality is low, and that he is losing flesh, he should waste no time in getting the "Golden Medical Discovery." It will build up quicker than anything else in the world. It will give him rich blood and solid flesh. It will make him feel half as old and twice as strong. Druggists sell it.

Dr. Pierce's 1008 page book, the "People's Com-

wice as strong. Druggists sen it.

Dr. Pierce's 1008 page book, the "People's Compon Sense Medical Adviser." In Plain Language. mon Sense Medical Adviser." In Plain Language, tells all about the "Golden Medical Discovery," and is a complete family dector book, profusely illus-trated. It will be sent free on receipt of twenty one trated. It will be sent free on receipt of twenty one (21) one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, bound in strong, manilla paper covers; or, for it cents, in stamps, to cover extra expense of cloth binding and postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. V.

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and free silver, the Pacific slope is vastly more inand free suver, the racine slope is vastly more in-terested in protection, and for this reason will give its electoral vote to McKinley. We have been hav-ing and still have dull times. Our people don't think that open mints will bring back prosperity. They are certain that Republican success means a restoration of confidence, and good times are im-possible until confidence is restored."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The nomination of a gold Democrat for Delegate to Congress by Arizona Republicans is an impreswhite metal craze is subsiding even in the West. The most enthusiastic sound-money men in the East, as "The Buffalo Express" aptly remarks, little thought that the St. Louis platform would be so effectual as it has been in eradicating silverism from the Republican party. Even Deos has lost faith in silver as a wlinning issue, or he would not be denouncing it to the members of the Railway Union as a sham, put up by the railroad managers to prevent employes from thinking about the most important part of the Democratic platform, which, he insists, is the plank relating to "government by injunction." Perry S. Heath, of the Republican Press Bureau, Chicago, bears testimony also on this point. He finds that silver is giving way to the tariff in the campaign, and that protection is forging to the front once more. so effectual as it has been in eradicating silverism

General Buckner's reference in his Madison Square Garden speech to the Republican party as an organization "built upon sectional hatted" which sought to "crush the South to the earth" is regretted by "The Buffalo Enquirer." It remines Buckner that he was nominated so that the country might be forcibly reminded that the war was over. "The wounds left by the Civil War," it adds, "are now pretty well healed, but General Buckner, will not hasten their disappearance by making such statements."

Earnest appeals are made by the best party papers of the State for proper Assembly nomina-Without disregarding partisan considerations. Without disregarding partials considera-tions, Republican conventions are urged to re-member that legislative work after all partakes more of business than of politics in character and scope, and the work of reform, local State and National, is to be placed in Republican hands, and the greatest care should be exercised in the selec-tion of Assemblymen.

The Republicans of the 1st Congress District will hold their convention at Jamaica on Thursday. is understood that Joseph M. Belford, chairman of the Suffolk County Committee, will be nominated the Suffolk County Committee, will be nominated to succeed Mr. McCormick, who has declined to zo back to Washington. There is some talk of Senator Higble, but "The Patchogue Advance" says these reports are unfounded. "Mr. Higble," it holds, "cannot consistently accept of the nomination, and Mr. McCormick has e.riy and flatly declined a renomination. Henry Johnson, of Queens, would like it, of course, but it is due to Suffolk, and if she roes to the convention for Belford, he will certainly be nominated."

Candidate Bryan's furious denunciations of Great Britain come rather late in his political life to be of service in this canvass. His previous record stands in too violent contrast to his present per-formances. He talks about his intense Americanism, but when he had an opportunity to demonstrate the practical character of his pariotism he failed the practical character of his patriotism he falled to embrace it. "When the Wilson bill was before the House," says "The Saratosian." "Mr. Bryan was very friendly to British manufacturers, and did all in his power to further their interests. As a members of the Ways and Means (committee, hav-ing charge of the bill, he never lifted up his voice in behalf of American manufacturers, who were in many instances denied a hearing before the committee. His denunciations of England now will deceive nobody."

Suffolk County Democrats who do not think that the Nation should avail itself of the Bankruptcy act or try to settle with its creditors at 53 cents on the dollar have set a good example to their brethren throughout the State by deciding to place a complete sound money county teket in the field. The Popocratic organs which have been telling people that "the Democrats throughout Suffolk County are enthusiastic for Bryan and Sewall County are cuthusiastic for Bryan and Sewall will not relish this action, nor will they read with unreigned pleasure these lines of truth from "The Port Jefferson Times" "The statement made some time ago that there were few if any Democratic time ago that there were few if any Democratic type the statement of the statement of the solid period of the statement o

"The Madison County Leader" comes out square ly in support of Mr. Belden for Congress. The contest that the McKinley League is making and which Mr. Belden represents, it points out, is not against Major Poole, Mr. Belden's rival, but against the Hendricks machine in Onondaga County. "If Mr. Hendricks," it declares, "had County. "If Mr. Hendricks," it declares, "had been reasonable in the recent primaries in that county, in all probability there would not have been two Republican candidates in this district for Congress. By Hen-Iricks's cear-like ruling some 6,000 Republican voters were barred out and disfranchised from voting in the primaries on the franchised from voting in the primaries on the weak pretext that they were not Republicans, having voted in a recent city election for an independent candidate for Mayor. The only thing these 6,000 Republicans could do under the circums stances and in order to assert their rights was a nominate a Congressman of their own."

In accepting his renomination for Congress It Odell, chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, made a few remarks to his agriculteral onstituents that have been widely circulated, He constituents that have been widely circulated, He spoke of the depreciation in farm property. It was deplorable, but he insisted that it had only suffered in common with other things. Negour stoperty, he declared, had been selling affrom one-fifth to one-half its value. His illustation was impressive: 'I myself represent peop who invested their savings in a concern whole ereployes in 1882, after the election of Mr. Cleveland, marched behind a banner which real Give its free trade, and we can control the mrkets of the world. They got the Wilson bill, an others secured their employers' plant for less an one-nith of its original cost."

While condemning President Clevelar's action in the Chicago strike, Mr. Bryan demagts a strict in the Chicago strike, Mr. Bryan demails a strict interpretation and rigid enforcement of the Interstate Commerce law, apparently in ignoance of the fact that this law authorizes Federal interference in all States, and that it was in conscience of its violation by the strikers, as well as helf stoppage of the mails, that the troops were that after Mr. Debs and his misguided followers. Advertiser.

"Powderly," says "The Warwi "hits the nail squarely on the her when he tells the workingmen that their mottewith regard to money should be: "The best is use too good for